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STATE AFFAIRS.

Governor Foraker's Unanswerable Statements.

MR. POWELL'S FLIMSY TALES TORN INTO TATTERED SHREDS.

ar and Concles Beview of the Finan ston of the Persons Adminis

The following extract from Gover ful perusal. It is an unanswerable refutation of Democratic falsehoods:
"Mr. Powell next arraigned my ad-

ministration for being the most extravagant, I believe his language is, 'the most oklessly extravagant in the history of the state.' And then he proceeds array a long row of figures, by which he amounted to \$400,000 more than under say that certain of their appropriations were unusual, and if we will take off \$500,000 on that account, then we have appropriated \$100,000 more than they did, and therefore we are more expensive. He told us what these appropriations He says that they were to provide for the suppression of riots at Cincinnati at the time the court house was burned, [but would not have burned if they got there and attended to their duty as they should.] He tells us that they had to spend a large amount to repair the canals and various other things of that kind, stoons others making additions to public buildings, mentioning the Intermediate

Penitentiary and other public institutions. Now I want to say to you that these appropriations are un-in the sense that they do not occur each and every year, yet they are not unusual in the sense that like appro propriations do not have to be made every year and under every administration. I have prepared a list here of what are called unusual appropriations under my administration, which are as unusual as those Mr. Powell refers to, because they are appropriations of the same character, appropriations that happen but once and that won't happen under the next administration. They are both usual and unusual under Hoadly's and under my administrations, simply because while these particular appropriations won't happen, others of the same general character are sure to. We are a great big people of three and a half millions, and are doing something unusual all the time. I have here a list of unusual appropriations under my adminpropriations do not have to be made unusual appropriations under my admin-istration. First, let me call attention to the fact that our predecessors, as shown by this list, left some bills for us to pay. I want to mention among others what may seem like a little thing. But I men-tion it because one of the loudest howlers in this matter is Gen. E. B. Finley, ad-jutant general under Hoadly. He is traveling about the State after Powell, and seems to think he ought to discuss the financial questions. When he went out of office he seems to have conceined the idea that he would like to have his photograph framed and hung up with the fictures of the governors in the rotunds of the state house. And so he put it there, and then, apparently fearing somebody would take it down, he had a big brass railing put around it at a cost of \$100, and very considerately showed his financial ability by leaving the bill for us to pay. [Laughter.] You will remember, too, they fired some salutes when General Grant died, which was all perfectly proper, but when we got there whon General Grant died, which was all perfectly proper, but when we got there we found a bill of \$737.84 to pay for these salutes—enough powder, almost, to have fought the battle of Appomattox with. But the lists speaks for itself and is as follows. I read it so as to give you an interest of the state ides of what our unusual appropriations were, and that you may see that they are of precisely the same character as Mr. Powell's unusual appropriations:

"UNUSUAL APPROPRIATIONS" UNDER GOV PRINCE PORAKER'S ADMINISTRATION.

ERNER FORAKER'S ADMINISTRAY

Merry nace O. N. G. at Washington, C.

H. sims of torpado.

Brassegaling erected by Gen. Finley around he photograph is retundated to state house to casequies of Gen. Grant, Vic.-President Handrokes and Judge Oke

Firing suns at absenues of Gen.

Grant.

sort, the state is (in some degree at least) to get value received. That is not, therefore, a test of extravagance. The true test as to whether or not there has been good business management is found when you come to compare the management and expense of the same—of the public institutions of the state. In my speech of acceptance I called attention to the fact, and gave a table to show it, that in all the public institutions of the state we had made large savings in the expense of management, with the exception of one, where I had made the mistake of not replacing soon enough a Democrat with a Republican. [Applause.] These figures relate to thirteen public institutions, and state the per capita cost of supporting the inmates.

The Fowell, I see, says it is true that my figured are all right as to nine of these institutions out of thirteen, but as to four of them he says I am wrong, and he submits a table in support of his ar-

the inmates.

The Powell, I see, says it is true that my figured are all right as to nine of these institutions out of thirteen, but as to four of them he says I am wrong, and he submits a table in support of his argument which was made by Hon. Larkin McHugh, commissioner of labor statistics, in which he gives a higher per capita cost for these four institutions than I. If Mr. Powell will take the trouble to look at the official reports of these in look at the official reports of these in stitutions he will find the figures I have given exactly correct. I cannot well take time to read them, but I have them here, and will do so if my statement is questioned.

"There is an apparent discrepancy in the table, but it is only apparent, and is due to the fact that in these four institutions certain kinds of industries are car-ried on, the profits of which must be deducted before you can get the net current expense, but in the table which the board of state charities made they have neg-lected to do that on the face of the table. They have given the gross current ex-They have given the gross current expense as to which they agree with Mr. McHugh, but both they and McHugh have not set forth the net expense, as was done both in getting the per capita cost under Hoadly's and under my administration. What I mean may be indicated by the fact that, for 'instance, at the Boys' Industrial Home at Lancaster they carry on shoemaking and other industries, the products of which are cold and all the the products of which are sold and all the money realized in that way should be deducted from the gross current expenses to find the net current expenses. The per capita cost set forth by the board of under Hoadly it was made out upon pre-cisely the same basis, so that the figures are absolutely correct, as any one can learn if he will take the trouble to examine the records and ascertain for him-self. I tell you all this simply by way of answer to what Gen. Powell had said. Perhaps I ought not to call him 'General,' because I see the Enquirer has reduced him to the ranks. [Laughter.] But let me tell you something now of what has been accomplished under this administration aside from the savings referred to in these institutions, which run as high as \$41 per capita at the central asylum, making a difference of \$30,000 in one year in that institution alone.

what we have been doing in regard to financial matters. I think you are, in a general way, at least, familiar with the fact that when I was inaugurated we found a rather discouraging prospect financially. One of the first things Gov-ernor Hoadly told me was that we were on the verge of going to protest. He said it would be impossible, he thought, for us to go beyond the lat of May then next engaing without borrowing money, and when I looked around me I found it was only too true. The condition of things I found reminded me of a story they tell of an old preacher who, after preaching a rather good sermon one day, concluded on the strength of it to try to take up a contribution to help him along. He called to one of the brothern sitting in the amen corner, and asked him to pass the hat around. The good brother took the minister's hat, and walked through the sisles handing it to every one. The good old minister watched him as he went, and his heart sank within him as he saw that not minister watched him as he went, and his heart sank within him as he saw that not a single cent was dropped into it. As he came up the sisle, bringing back the hat, the old prescher stepped forward and cagerly grasped it, and said, looking devoutedly up to heaven, "Thank the Lord, thank the Lord. The brother thought the preacher was of the impression that some money had been contributed, and said to him: 'You are mistaken; there is

"'I know that, said the preacher. "Then why do you thank the Lord"

asked the brother.
"'Why I am thanking the Lord be-cause I got my hat back.' [Laughter and

earnes I got my hat back.' [Laughter and applause.]

"When I looked about and found the seact financial condition bequesthed to us by Governor Hoadly's administration, I felt like thanking the Lord that we got the safe back. We found that Governor Hoadly had been started off with a not cash balance of \$300,000, every dollar of which was in the treasury. He used all that, and then used every dollar of the revenues arising during the two years of his administration, and in addition to that reached forward, by drawing drafts in advance on the county treasurers, and in that way appropriated of the revenues belonging to me to the amount of \$600,000. In other words, we were started of \$900,000 worse of than he, for Governor Foster left him about \$600,000 cash assets, while Governor Hoadly left me a cash defect of \$650,000, and what was still worse, he left me unpaid appropriation bills amounting to \$000,000."

is certain. At any rate, nobody criticized the expression at the time or mis-understood its meaning. I heard no complaints until shortly after the Toledo convention, when I read that the pre-sident was going to St. Louis and intended to pass through Ohio, the third state of the Union, on his journey. In order to show to him that respect which was due from the governor of the state of Ohio to the chief magistrate of the nation, I sent him on behalf of the whole people as kind, cour-teous and polite an invitation as I could frame to stop off in Ohio some-where and accept the hospitalities of the citizens of this great state—hospitalities which would have been generously ex-tended to him because of his high office, by Republicans as well as Democrats. [Cheers and cries That's so.'] I don't care anything about his politics or how he got his high office. So long as he is president we will set our Democratic president we will set our Democratificiends a good example—a better example than was given by them when Lincoln was inangurated. [Cheers.] We will stand by the Union and the constitution and the president, as long as he is there, and we will keep him from making mistakes if we can [cheers and hughter], and get rid of him as soon as possible.

land got the idea, because of what had been done about these rebel flegs, that it would be the smart thing and the proper Ohio by not answering his invitation, as you have all read in the newsy apers. He ught that that would excite great

and favorable comment. [Applause.]
"Now, I make this charge, sowing what I say to be true. He was advised that such would be the result by prominent Democrats living in Columbus, wi Democrats living in Columbus, with whom he had at the time a correspondence on the subject. It was accordingly given out from Washington that he had answered the invitation of the mayor of Cincinnati, and had answered the president of the Board of Trade at Columbus, but the contract of dent of the Board of Trade at Columbus, but that the governor of Ohio was to be anubbed. He wouldn't be answered. He had talked about enjoining the presi-dent in the matter of the proposed sur-render of the robel flags, and, therefore, he would teach him a lesson by ignoring him altogether and making him feel bad. [A voice: 'They didn't do it, though.']
They thought that that would be regarded throughout the country as a smart thing and an appropriate thing, and that it would be commended, but ple of Dhio and the whole country as an act of boorishness for the chief executhe Republican papers, some of the Democratic papers, and a great many of te hunt around for some excuse or apol-ogy for him, and then it was, for the first ogy for him, and then it was, for the first time, the charge was made 'That it was all right, for Foraker had called the precident a dog.' That, my friends, is the origin of the dog story. That is the head of it, but we have not come to the tall of it yet." [Uproarious inighter.]

The Democrate are devoting much time aged directly in this dirty work are Mr. Powell, the Democratic candidate for governor, and W. A. Taylor, the person who a little over two years ago was openly charging in the Democratic news-papers, and orally, that the election of Hon. J. B. Payne to the United States senate was purchased, and that Democratic legislators were bought at so much per head to vote for him. Mr. Taylor, by paper, and since then Taylor has known nothing about any bribery or purchase of and so testified before the investigating committee, though a week before he gave such testimony he had been pregnant with knowledge on the subject. In the meantifie, he had been hired to work on McLean's newspaper. Since then he is among the mist wanton and energetic member of the McLean crowd, and nothing is too low or too disreputable for him to write in their interests. He is the man now engaged in writing fictitious interviews with Governor Foraker. This is the man T. E. Powell associates with and sids in concooting campaign roor-backs for circulation in Powell's sup-posed interests. Does any one need to know more than this to properly appreci-ate the product of such joint labor?

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FARMERS' TAXES.

Governor Foraker and the Valuation of Farm Property.

THE DEMAGOGICAL LIES OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE AND NEWSPAPERS NAILED.

tions in That Colobrated Special Mossage Made By Governor Fornker in His

Attempts to deceive the farmers on the subject of Governor Foraker's views on the subject of taxes have been the principal feature of the Democratic campaign. His special message on the subject of tax values has been misquoted, misrepresented and lied about in every township in the state. In his speech at Middletown, Saturday, October 1, Governor Foraker effectually disposed of

"Mr. Powell seems to put great street upon my special message, claiming the purpose of increasing the valuation of the real estate of the state only for the purpose of increasing the valuation of the farm lands of the state in order that I might increase their burden of taxation. I do not know how I can better answer that charge than by simply citing the message itself, the recommendations it contained, the catemperaneous Democratic newspaper comments, and what I further said on the same subject in my last message. The message commences by pointing out The message commences by pointing out the bankrupt condition of the state, a condition to which it had been brought by Governor Hoadly's administration, and by calling attention to the fact that while our expenditures had largely increased, our sources of revenue had largely diminished.

rgely diminished.
"The chief complaint I made in "The chief complaint I made in this connection was that the aggregate of the personal property of the state had declined during the two years of Hoadly's administration to the amount of \$33,000,000, every dollar of which adds so much to the taxes of the farmers. I then pointed out the fact that many different nds of foreign corporations are doing asiness in Ohio without being taxed sollar, and that hundreds of millions of business in Ohio without being taxed a dollar, and that hundreds of millions of bonds, stocks and other securities were not returned at all for taxation, and that while this was true as to personal property, it was also true, as Mr. Powell ought to know, and as every intelligent man in Ohio does know, that there is no uniformity whatever, one county with another, in the valuation of real property, calling attention in that connection to the fact that Mr. Klesewetter, the Democratic auditor of state, and now a candidate for re-election, had collected reports from the various counties showing this lack of uniformity and the consequent inaquality of the burdens of taxation and the hardships in consequence to all who were taxed at anything like a full valuation. I recommended as a remedy, the only one I know of, that laws be passed taxing all these foreign corporations and securing more full and complete returns of chattel property, and that the real property of the state be revalued in such a way as to secure uniformity and equality. I expressed the opinion that if such legislation could be had the result would be that many hundreds of millions of dollars would be brought onto the tax duplicate which do not now pay a dollar of tax, and that thereby the burdens which are now borne by the property that is taxed would not only be equalized.

the time, three pieces of real estate. While I would not allow personal considerations to influence me in connection with any public or official duty, yet certainly I would not be hostile to the distainly I would not be hostile to the dis-charge of a duty to myself or the class of property holders to which I belong. But the whole case sought to be made by our Democratic friends is negatived by the statement in my message that the purpose of its recommendation was to secure uniformity of valuation and equalization of burdens, and that it was my belief if this could be done that the burdens of this could be done that the burdens of all now paying taxes would be lightened. And the same is shown, as I have stated more expressly by the statement contained in my last message, that farm property is unduly burdened, because assessed at a time, 1880, of much higher values than we now have, the fact being, as I said in so many words, that much of the farm property of the state is now taxed at a higher valuation than it could be sold for. be sold for.
"It is difficult for me to answer with

patience such demagogical charges and insinuations. I was born on a farm and brought up on a farm, living and working there as a farmer's boy until the way g there as a farmer's boy until the war me. I have not, since I enlisted in the came. I have not, since I enlisted in the army, lived on a farm, but all my family and relatives and friends are farmers, almost without exception. All my highest and dearest interests are associated with the agricultural classes. If there upon my special message, claiming the appropriate of increasing the valuation of the farm lands of the state in order that I might fincrease their burden of taxation. I do not know how I can better answer that much intelligence and too much integrity of purpose to be misled by him or any other man who, having spent all his life in a city, imagines that they can be de-cived by the acts of a demagogue."

> to conduct a campaign of abuse, and they are not doing it, although the record in private business of some of the Demoratic candidates may not bear close inthe issues between the parties are such that the Republican party can well afford to stand upon its position on public ques-tions and expect a majority of the voters to come to it. This is not the case with the Democrats. They are making a campaign of abuse and alander against Reblicans, and having nothing to be said favor of their candidates or cause are devoting their whole time in misrepresenting Republicans. The time has gone by when such methods can win in Ohio, if they ever could, and from Lake Erie on the north to the Ohio river on the south, and from the boundary of Pennsylvania to the Hoosier line the masses will rise up with indignation to stamp their disapproval of such filegitimate campaign methods with their votes, and will teach Mr. Powell and Mr. Dungan that they cannot play the people of this great state for chumps and fools.

or not, respects the veterans who belong to the Grand Army of the Republic, or who not having joined that organization have the respect and admiration of their fellow-citisens as Union veterans. Yet the Democratic newspapers are now engaged in insulting these veterans. The Louisville Courier-Journal, one of leading Democratic newspapers of the country in its issue of September 1, said: "The Union veterans are paupers, tramps, raiders, deserters, guerrilas and intolerable bigots. The Democrats will meet these guerriles at the polls and defect

In his opening speech Mr. Powell, Democratic candidate for governor in Ohio, in speaking of the "rebel flag or-der," said? "The president immediately reacinded the order, which he had thus been hastily led to make. That order of recision had the indorsement of our party at Cleveland, and now has the approval of your candidate." But Mr. Powell hould have remembered that it was not 'your candidate' that influenced the president to "recoind the order," but one For-aker, who happens to be the other follows' candidate. Powell are himself away badly. Unless he does better there will

4 Chester White Hogs four months old, one male and three females.

HIS TRIBUTE!

Decoration Day.

WHILE THE NATION MOURNS OVER THE GRAVES OF ITS SOL-

President Cleveland Goes a Fishing Regardies of the Day Hold Secred By Those Mindful of the Homes Desciated By the Carnage of Battle.

One portion of Governor Foraker's Middletown speech will live in the memories of men long after Grover Cleveland is forgotten. It has few equals and no superiors in the English language. Gov ernor Foraker, in closing his speech,

"But now let us consider further. Have you ever stopped to think what a world of beautiful, sacred and holy thought is connected with Decoration Day? Yes, I know you have, because you are a patriotic people. I do not need therefore, to dwell upon the significance of that day. But allow me to briefly re

by the loyal people of this country on every 80th day of May.

"As the day approaches the warming sunshine of spring time brings out the flowers. As they peep and bud, bloom and blossom, the mothers and widows and orphans note their coming, and watch with anytons care for the highten watch with anxious care for the brightest and most beautiful. They have a special use for them. They are thinking of the dark and trying days of 1861-'65. They are recalling idolized, darling boys, husbands and fathers, who volunteered and marched away after the flag, never to return again. They remember, as though it was but yesterday, the last fond embrace. They again feel the wrenching of the chord strings of the heart. They are once more blinded with tears. They recall that strange, wild delirium of war. They again hear the rattle of the drum, the shrill, piercing notes of the fife. the breeze. They hear again the resound ing tramp of marching men. They see pale but determined faces in line. Hark! they are moving. They are off. They fade out of sight forever. Oh, God, can any language express the utter lone-liness and desolation of the mothers and wives who thus gave up their loved ones! Think of them as they returned to their homes, there to wait and watch and pray until their darlings might com again. Recall if you can how the lonely wife with her hapless babe struggled to eke out a subsistence, and how each flay she tried with Spartan heroism to cheer her inquiring children with stories come marching home again; and oh! anguish unspeakable! when at lest, like a thunderbolt, the news comes that there has been another great battle, and in the list of the dead is found the name of that dear one. Recall if you can the terrible scenes, the great sacrifices, the unutter

you can appreciate what is passing in the minds of the mothers, the widow and the orphans, and the surviving comrades, as they note the budding and blooming of the bright flowers of spring time. The mound in the cemetery, where lie and sleep their last sleep the brave-hearted heroes who went down in the prime of "At last the day comes. All business cratic caudidates may not bear close in-is suspended. A holy hush falls upon vestigation. The Republicans have not the whole land. The Grand Army boys gone into such matters for the reason that gr,ther at their post headquarters. The brush up their uniforms, polish thei buttons, get out the flag, and beneath its

folds with solemn step, and keeping time to the drum-best, they march again. Not however, to battle. The drum is muffled. The flag is draped. They are marching iie. The mothers, the fathers, the widows, the orphans, the whole community fall into the procession, and all wend their way to the places of the dead. Here are a score of the most beautiful little maid ens of the place. They carry baskets of est garlands that can be woven. They look like very angels from heaven. The are spoken, and every head is bared and every heart is bowed, while Almighty God is worshiped, and His divine blessing invoked and received.
"The little girls go forward. The flow-

eye is wet with tears, just as I see are the eyes of hundreds of you now. Ever EVERY man, whether he was a soldier soul seems lifted up to a higher plane. It is a 'Nearer my God to Thee' time. All who have participated are better, purer, and holier for having done so. The have performed a sacred and ennobling duty; they have done what every patrio should do. It is almost impossible to be inould do. It is almost impossible to be-lieve that any intelligent, patriotic American citisen could allow the day to pass without its due observance. Look out through your mind and behold the picture of the whole land so engaged. See with your mental vision this beautiful ceremony occurring in every cemetery from one ocean to the other. Behold the widows, the orphane, the mothers, the vidows, the orphans, the mothers, the veteran survivors there assembled. See the rising generations as they drink in the wholesome and inspiring lessons of patriotism. Listen to the prayers for our country, the dead, the living and the tuture generations of America. Hear the thrilling songs that are sung, and the words of patriotism that are spoken, and as you hold all this picture in your mind, remember that if there is one man who more than all others has been benefited by the sacrifices that are being honored, one man more than all others who should manifest appreciation for those sacrifices and be glad to engage in such patrictic, appropriate and sacred coremonies, it is the president of the United States, who, but for the deeds of such heroes would not have had any government to be president of. Surely it must be a sacred day with him. Surely his heart is overflowing with emotion.

"Burely he is somewhere, at some one of those cometeries, engaged in these beautiful duties. Look and find him. It

whole soul, he enjoys them. You look in vain? What, can't you see him any-where? Look again? You must be mistaken. Look at Gettysburg, Arlington, Nashville, Chattanooga. He must cer-tainly be at some one of the National cemeteries, where sleep by the thousands the men who made it possible for him to be president. No, he is not there. You do look in vain. Fie is no part of the picture. Is he at home, sick! No; he is never sick. [Laughter.] Where, then, can he be? He's gone 'a'fishin.' [Cries

Here's a wildwood, and a rippling brook that goes tumbling to the sea. Let us go up it and see what we can find. It is a rough path over brush and stone, and all the way through a wildwood, but we are making progress. We have come to a bend in the stream. As we turn and go up and ahead of us we catch a new picture. Yonder is an old moss-covered log that projects out over the stream. A man is sitting on it. He is of curious form and mold. He looks tired and is all doubled up and tumbled in upon htmself. He would probably weigh 315 pounds, but he looks as though he might be twice that heavy. We come nearer—we see he is dressed in fisherman's attire. He has on a corduroy suit, with metal buttons and big pockets, blue fiannel shirt and alligator boots. [Laughter.] And now, as we draw nearer still we discover who it is. He is the president of the United States. He is fishing for trout. [Laughter and cries of 'Shame.'] But he doesn't look comfortable. He seems troubled. He looks like a bad boy who had run away from home, and was wondering how he should face the music when he goes back. [Laughter.] We find he has had a long bad day of it. He had worked hard since early morning, but he has made a poor 'catch.' He has caught, all told, but one poor little starved, innocent and hungry trout. [Laughter.] He doesn't know what's the matter. Somebody ought to tell him. The fish have some sense. They know something about the eternal fitness of things. They are ashamed to bite.
[Laughter and cheers.] He thinks the trouble is with his bait. He wanted to fish to-day with black files, but not a fly could be found, and he had to turn over stones and dig in the ground to catch a lot of common fish-worms. He doesn't know why they could not catch the flies. The reason is simple. They, too, have some sense, too much to go fishing on Decoration Day. [Laughter.] They, too, are ashamed of him, and they take to their wings and fly away. They won't even blow anywhere about him. [Great laughter and cries of 'That's so.'] All nature is in revolt against him and he doesn't seem to know it, and he doesn't care, so the Solid South is assured that he has no sympathy with these sentimental practices that keep alive the recollections of the war.

A little thing, is it, for the president of the United States to go fishing on Decoration Day! No, it is not a little thing. (Applause.) It is a shameful diagrace that can not be excused, even to one who hired a substitute; and just so surely as he is renominated in 1888 he will learn the truth of what I say. [Applause.] And that is not all. The people of this great state will not wait until next year to visit upon him directly their co nation. They may not get a chance at him then. He may not be renominated. The Democratic party sometimes has spells of sanity. [Laughter.] The people of Ohio will make sure their work by overwhelming with their ballots this year his champion and defender and candidate, Mr. Thomas E. Powell." [Applause and cheers, loud and

ong continued.] REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION. Governor Foraker Replies to the Charge

That He Has Been a Republican Ge The following from Governor Foraker's

Middletown speech will receive the commendation of most Ohio Democrats: "But when he comes to a discussion of state affairs—when he [Mr. Powell] comes to attack my administration of the public interests, then he is on legitimate ground; and I stand here ready to answer whatever Mr. Powell or any other human heing may say in nature of criticism on that In the first place, he says that I have given to the people of Ohio a partisan adthe heinous crime of putting Republicans into office when I had appointments to make. Just as sure as you are born that is true. [Uproarious applause.] If anybody imagined when I was elected governor that I was not a Republican and did not intend to give to the people of Ohio a Republican administrati was mistaken. [Applause and cheers.] I understood the election of 1885 to mean off that Democratic administration we had had under Governor Hoadly and indulge for two years at least in a Republican administration. And I understand, if I can judge of the indications I have seen as I have gone over the state, that they are now of the opinion that they want to have a Republican administration for the next two years in Ohio I great

applause), and I am not going to ask them to change their minds on my ac-count. [Applause and laughter.] "Now, my fellow-citisens, in respect to that matter I feel just this way. I have "Now, my lellow-citizens, in respect to that matter I feel just this way. I have not much respect for a man who, when his party has put him into office, turns his back on his party as though he was ashamed of it. I should think better of Mr. Cleveland if he had said when he became president of the United States, I will make changes in public officials, not simply on account of "offensive particanship," but I will make changes of that character because I am a Democratical that character because I am a Democrate and the Democratic party put me into power [applause], and I owe it to them to give them decent recognition. I never heard of a Democrate being ashamed of smything until Cleveland got into office [great spplause], and then he gave us as exhibition of a Democratic participate being ashamed to macanish his corn party except as he could do it under the grise of officials as he could do it under the grise of officials participate. No weeder he is going though Ohio in an owl justs